

VISITORS SEE A NEW BRITAIN, GIBBS SAYS

Unaltered Alone Is the Pageant of Beauty in England's Countryside.

STRIKES LOOSEN GRIP

Foreign Trade Lost That Will Never Be Regained in Opinion of Business Men.

MORE CIVIL TO YANKEES

Harding's Decision on German Appeal Cements Growing Friendship for U. S.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

Not since the years before the war have there been so many American visitors in England. Down Piccadilly any fine morning one meets those who a few weeks ago were giving distinction to Fifth avenue. The little old hotels of London in the quiet streets of Mayfair, which cannot vie with the grandeur of the Plaza or the Ritz-Carlton, but which have ancient traditions, are crowded with them.

But these visitors from the United States do not belong only to the leisured classes over here to renew acquaintances with London society, which, indeed, is rather changed and saddened after the years of tragic history. Business men, bankers and traders of all kinds are taking a look around Europe to study the possibilities of commercial recovery and to open new markets, and they find that England is apt to keep them back from other countries longer than they expected because of some queer old spell in its way of life.

Some of those I meet cannot account for this. They find London looking shabbier and dingier than of old at the beginning of summer, because people here do not seem to have money to spend repainting their homes. Owing to the labor troubles and the ceaseless strikes, or threats of strike, they find railway travelling here uncomfortable and the hotels restricted in their service of baths, hot water and fires on chilly evenings. Yet many of them linger in England, and in spite of the criticisms and petty annoyances they admit they are having a perfectly good time.

Lured by Beauty in Country.

One thing is unaltered in this country, where much is changing. That is the pageant of beauty of the English countryside, and as an Englishman I like to hear Americans say what is certainly true—that never has it been more beautiful than in these days of early summer, when all the fields are strewn with the gold and the silver of buttercups and daisies, when the woods and the lanes are carpeted with primroses and bluebells, when all the hedge rows are white with May blossoms and the orchards are deep under snowy petals, and every cottage and garden in the old English shires are aflame with the glory of the flowers that Shakespeare loved.

One American woman I know fled from London a week or two ago because of this beauty, which she saw

from a railway train. She wanted to get into the heart of old England, to drink deep of this scent of flowers, to lie in those fairy haunted woods, to pop her head into those little old cottages with thatched roofs and crooked chimneys.

"A motor tour," said her friends, but she told them: "I am walking all the way." She was warned that her skirts were not too short for the London fashion, but they might be thought scandalous in rural England.

"I'll risk that," she said, and she hoisted a little bundle on her back and started Oxford undergraduates by the call to the wild that was in her eyes as she plodded down High street and looked in at the college quads on her way about to Banbury Cross, where once a fair lady rode on a white horse, and thence to Woodstock, where Amy Robsart lived, and on to Warwick, where she met the ghosts of Queen Elizabeth and my Lord of Leicester, and after many roadside adventures and meals at village inns and day dreams in the sun by singing brooks in spangled meadows, she came, as a pilgrim ought to come, to Stratford on Avon, where none minded the shortness of her skirt or the white dust on her boots or the new love for England in her heart.

Rural Districts the Same.

England has not changed, say some Americans who go motoring through Kent and Sussex, or further afield from the south to the north, thinking nothing of distances which seem great to those who have always lived on the little island which has played so big a part in the world. Nothing has altered, they say, "As it was in the beginning, it is now and ever shall be," and they take snapshots of Norman churches and Tudor houses and villages which were old when the Stuarts were new, and they keep them as proof of the unchanging antiquity of England.

So they are convinced, those who have no time to search beneath the surface of English life, that the character of the people is unaltered by the effects of the war. They are still slow going, reserved, unemotional, conservative, insular. The gentry of England still have a touch of arrogance in their manner until Americans get beneath their masks and find a queer shyness. They still think of some of their visitors with old divisions of caste and the old subservience to titles and traditions.

On the other hand, I have had talks with Americans now in England who knew us before the war and who now study us with searching eyes, and they find us strangely altered. At home it is very interesting to hear their views, although perhaps it is a little painful now and then. It was painful when one American yesterday confessed his belief that England was losing her grip. He believes that the old strength of our spirit has been mortally wounded by exhaustion from the war and that the governing classes have weakened to the threats of labor in revolt to such a degree that our former commercial and industrial prosperity is passing from us forever.

Trade Is Easily Lost.

"It is easy to lose trade," he said. "There is nothing easier; but, once it is lost, it is impossible to regain it. During the continuance of your coal strike, you have lost not only millions in actual wealth, but many great customers in foreign markets who will not look your way again, but who have already made new contracts elsewhere."

"Trade is very easily frightened and there must be a sense of security in the minds of those you do business

with. The great asset of England in the old days was this sense of security. The world looked to England as an immovable rock of credit and safe business."

"When the delivery of goods was prompt at a certain time in any part of the world, foreign traders knew it would be shipped to come on a certain date with the fulfillment of their order. Now all your trade is uncertain from month to month. Prices are uncertain and production is not guaranteed."

"I have a kind of feeling that your workmen are lying down on their jobs; that they are not keen to work, to improve their position, in life or to increase their output, but want to be lazy on good wages guaranteed by a Government frightened at the political power in the hands of the labor leaders."

This American, like other observers, is inclined to believe in coming to grips with a dangerous situation and in fighting labor in its strongholds until its spirit is tamed. Anything is better, he thinks, than drifting on from compromise to compromise, always yielding a little to trade union demands which are unsound in economics or in social order.

Sees Benefit in Strike.

Another American visitor who has been over here since the beginning of the coal strike has the peculiar view that the strike has been a blessing in disguise, because, owing to the present slump in foreign markets, it was inevitable that manufacturers would slow down in production and cut down their wage lists. There would have been great trouble, he thinks, if the employers had been forced to take the initiative, whereas, by the action of the miners themselves, fuel could not be obtained for factories of all kinds and the blame for the unemployment is thus taken from the manufacturers. That view, however, leaves out of account the fact that the miners repudiate the charge that they have come out on strike, and they maintain, not without reason, that they were locked out because they refused to accept wages below the standard of decent subsistence.

Also, I am inclined to think that some of our American visitors who are intolerant to labor's position and are apt to exaggerate the revolutionary spirit of its demands, do not remember that the power of the unions has, on the whole, been of great benefit to the social life here, raising the mass of the people above conditions that were truly disgraceful to a great nation and causing an improvement in the moral and physical welfare of the working classes which is truly marvellous to those who remember the bad old days of slum life.

Workingmen in England are not revolutionary at heart, although they often are unwise in the extreme in their methods of negotiation. What they are ready to fight with all their strength of passive resistance is not the authority of the Government, but the dreadful possibility of being thrust back into a poverty and squalor such as they remember in their childhood.

Can't See General Collapse.

Nor do they yet understand that all the world over, even in America, which they think is the paradise of labor, the temporary collapse of many markets, owing to the ruin of the war in many countries, necessitates a gradual reduction in wages. They must be compensated by falling prices in cost of living and a closer understanding between capital and labor to share this trade depression with equal sacrifice and remedy it as quickly as possible by new methods of efficiency and economy.

To get back to our American visitors, I am struck by their great appreciation of the efforts being made in England to extend hospitality and to make them feel welcome. To be quite frank, we are a people slow and awkward in opening our hearts and homes to strangers.

Our whole system of social life was based on privacy and exclusiveness reaching down from top to bottom. An Englishman's house, even in the meanest street, is not only his castle but a dragon guarded cave. Even now people who have been next door neighbors for twenty years do not say

howdy over the garden fence. You see, they have never been introduced.

An Englishman's club is still a dark, mysterious haunt, into which strangers seldom are admitted, and after admittance many of them wish they had not been. That applies at least to dignified like the Athenaeum, where even now it is impossible to give a cup of cold water to one who is not privileged to membership. Many more modern clubs have broken down that tradition of hostility, but we are still lamentably lacking in organized hospitality to those whom we wish to honor.

Lately, there has been good improvement in favor of our American friends. I ventured in a recent article published in London to call attention to the way in which American clubs show courtesy to English visitors by making them honorary members during their stay in the United States, and I pleaded with them for reciprocity. This idea has now been taken up and the National Liberal Club, especially, has made a good start by putting 100 membership cards at the disposal of visiting Americans.

Hospitality for Business Men.

Organizations also have been formed to provide hospitality to groups of business men now in England, and the only criticism of these men is that they get too much food and drink and too little sleep. This, at least, is certain, as I have heard it from Americans. They find no trace of hostility to the United States in England but, on the contrary, a genuine warmth of friendship and a desire to know more of American political ideas and outlook.

During a recent week, especially since the answer from the White House to the German appeal, there has been an optimistic feeling among the English people that in the near future we may look for a closer interest by the United States in European affairs and her disinterested judgment and advice will be an immense help in solving difficulties still ahead.

Americans tell me with amusement that sometimes they are interrogated

by English people as to the cause of the ill will in the United States toward England, or else it is assumed as a matter of course that there is this hostility to us in every American mind on account of Ireland. Although I have endeavored in my own writings to give this matter its proper perspective, it is difficult to annihilate fixed ideas in some English brains that every American is in ardent sympathy with Sinn Féin warfare, and that occasional demonstrations in New York represent general opinion in the United States. They are surprised to find in conversation with representative Americans that although many of them think our policy in Ireland lacks statesmanship and vision, which all Englishmen admit in their hearts, they are for the most part hostile in the extreme to the Irish claims.

U. S.-English Friendship Grows.

Politics apart, and fortunately there are other things in life, there are many signs of closer pledges of friendship between the two countries. London is not merely a stepping stone in Paris, Americans find the old town rich in beauty, romance and artistic treasure which Londoners themselves forget, and while we are worrying with arithmetical labor troubles our visitors search out our glory in Westminster Abbey, our fashions in Mayfair and the old spirit of our people in the countryside. I think that most of those who return home will have kind things to say and will help to build bridges over the wide waters between.

Wants Anthem Sung Daily.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A resolution directing that "The Star Spangled Banner" be sung every day in the House, immediately after the chaplain's prayer, was introduced to-day by Representative Appleby, Republican, New Jersey.

GERMANS CAPTURE SPANISH MARKETS

Get Control of Theatres Also, 80 Per Cent. of Players' Being From Berlin.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Germany is carrying on a vigorous campaign of dumping her goods in Spain that is giving the Germans control of some of the most important Spanish markets, according to Emanuel Brousse, formerly French liquidator of war stocks, who has returned from a tour of Spain and Portugal. He traces Spain's present troubles to the invasion by Germans during the war, especially to the thousands of soldiers who were repatriated from the Cameroons and to members of German submarine crews who found shelter in Spanish waters during the world conflict.

Finding other nations hesitant in connection with developing business in Spain, Germany, according to M. Brousse, has accumulated vast stocks of merchandise in all parts of Spain, and especially in Barcelona, where thousands of tons of concentrated dye stuffs are being offered by the Germans at prices defying all competition and threatening to cause the collapse of the Spanish dye industry.

In addition to this, the Germans already have captured the Spanish monopoly of weaving machinery by applying "squeeze-out" methods to their competitors. A year ago the Spaniards were selling weaving machines at the equivalent of 10,000 francs, but as soon as the Germans entered the market the price was forced down 50 per cent. Facing ruin, Spanish weaving machinery manufacturers dismissed their workers and accepted the German offers to supply them with German-made machinery for sale on the commission basis. To-day weaving machines are unobtainable in Spain under the equivalent of 24,000 francs.

The favorable exchange rates for Germany, meanwhile, are giving the

Germans what amounts almost to a monopoly of the Spanish theatres, 80 per cent. of the companies now playing in Spain being from Berlin, while German engineers are heading the personnel of leading firms along the Franco-Spanish frontier.

According to M. Brousse, it was Germans who supplied money and arms to the Catalan strikers recently.

FORD CONTEST REVIVED.

Senate Will Decide Claim to Newberry's Seat.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate itself will decide claims of Senator Newberry and Henry Ford to the seat from Michigan, prominent Republican leaders said to-day, independent of the recent Supreme Court decision dismissing corruption charges against Senator Newberry.

Decision to have the Senate proceed with the Ford-Newberry case, it was said, has been reached informally, and a definite announcement of plans is expected when the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee meets Tuesday.

BANDIT WAVE IN PARIS EXCEEDS ALL RECORDS

Family Quarrels Also Increasing at a Great Rate.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Never in the history of Paris have bandit gangs been so dangerous. During the last week a score of policemen were assaulted. Yesterday a twice convicted burglar named Mazaud fatally wounded Inspector Vallon of the Surete Generale. Stories of crimes and violence of every character appear daily in the press, and family quarrels also are increasing at a tremendous rate. Some districts, such as the Bois de Boulogne and the suburbs, just outside the fortifications, are unsafe after nightfall as Apaches stroll the streets unmolested.

The discovery of two corpses in the Bois de Boulogne resulted in a decision to double the police protection there, and it is expected a call will be issued for volunteers to do night patrol duty in automobiles.

For Decoration Day—

500 FROCKS

of Great Fascination

\$24 to \$89

Elsewhere twice or three as much

EVERYTHING imaginable in the sphere of Dress is here in great abundance. But nothing that is not rich, refined, individualistic, and of much charm. Dresses for every Summer occasion, including hand-made models in exquisite voile, dimity and pure linen. Also Suits & Wraps. Samples exclusively!

MAXON MODEL COWNS

1557 Broadway, Cor. 45th St.

(on Third St. between 14th and 15th Sts.)

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET.

Engaging Versions
of the Mode in
SUMMER FROCKS

of
COTTON TISSUES
and **LINGERIE**

25.00 to 175.00

Handmade French Frocks and
Originations of this Shop

Petites robes for the Summer time and graciously fashioned lingerie frocks for the out-of-door fetes. Unusual interpretations in voile, gingham, batiste, dotted swiss, handkerchief linen and novelty tissues.

Women's Frocks—Second Floor.
Misses' Frocks—Third Floor.

A Collection of
Original Model Dresses
(IN MODEL SIZES ONLY)

from the
Special Order
Dressmaking Department

AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES

\$50 \$75 \$95
Formerly 120.00 to 350.00

Sale Will Be Held in the
FRENCH ROOM

Third Floor

Imported
Handmade
FRENCH FROCKS
of
CANTON CREPE
Usual Price 110.00—at
89.00

Summer Types for the Beach,
Afternoon & Dinner Wear

Animated silhouettes with an originality of treatment expressing naive simplicity and the esprit of youth. Fagoting, kerchief drapes and unusual decorative embroidery. In the fashionable black, the modish white and Summer colorings.

Women's Frocks—Second Floor
Misses' Frocks—Third Floor

Sheridan

Clearance Sale

20 to 50% Reductions

ENTIRE STOCK Canton Crepes, Tricotines, Taffetas, Satins, Georgettes, Linens, Organdies and

ABOUT 50 Evening Gowns originally \$69 to \$225 at a fraction of former prices. Also

ABOUT 25 Duvetyns all reduced to ½ price and less!

This sale affords a real opportunity to secure the Season's Loveliest Creations at Great Savings.

Sheridan

FIFTH AVENUE AT 366

FROCKS • GOWNS • WRAPS

For Sports and
Formal Wear
"BONTELL"
WHITE FOOTWEAR

8.00 to 14.50

White or white with contrast is the Summer dictum of fashion. Canvas plain or strap pumps with full Louis, petite French or Cuban heels. Pumps for sportswear with contrasting tan or black calf.

For Summer
Sport Activities
"BONTELL"
TAILORED SHIRTS
3.95 to 22.50

Tailored Shirts that are necessary complements to the Summer sports costume developed in dimity, voile, batiste, colored linen, crepe de chine and men's silk shirtings, with original collar and cuff effects.

One or two hats of a kind—about one hundred in all—various styles, treatments and colors. In straws and fabrics.